# S. 1672

To prevent terrorist hoaxes and false reports.

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 9, 2001

Mr. EDWARDS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

# A BILL

To prevent terrorist hoaxes and false reports.

1	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2	tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
4	This Act may be cited as the "Punishing Terrorist
5	Hoaxes Act of 2001".
6	SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
7	Congress finds that—
8	(1) the expert resources available to the Gov-
9	ernment to deal with Federal crimes involving actual
10	or potential chemical, biological, and nuclear weap-

ons are limited;

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1	(2) false reporting of such crimes almost invari-
2	ably requires the attention of Federal investigative,
3	scientific, and public health officers and employees,
4	thereby dangerously impairing the Government's
5	ability to deal with real situations;
6	(3) recent episodes amply demonstrate that
7	even isolated false reports can have a substantial ad-
8	verse effect on interstate and foreign commerce,
9	causing needless worry or even panic in the general
10	public, and encouraging copycat episodes; and
11	(4) a comprehensive prohibition on such false
12	reports is necessary to preserve scarce and vital Fed-
13	eral resources, to avoid substantial adverse effects
14	on interstate and foreign commerce, and to protect
15	the national security of the United States.
16	SEC. 3. TERRORIST HOAXES, FALSE REPORTS, AND RES-
17	TITUTION.
18	Chapter 41 of title 18, United States Code, is amend-
19	ed by inserting after section 880 the following:

- 20 "§ 881. Terrorist hoaxes and false information
- 21 "(a) Criminal Violations.—
- "(1) Knowing.—Whoever knowingly conveys or communicates information or material relating to the existence of activity that would constitute a violation of section 175, 229, 831, or 2332a of this

title, knowing the information or material to be false or fraudulent, under circumstances in which a recipient of such information or material is reasonably likely to believe that activity is taking place or will take place that violates section 175, 229, 831, or 2332a, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 6 years, or both.

"(2) Knowing and with intent to cause fear, conveys or communicates information or material relating to the existence of activity that would constitute a violation of section 175, 229, 831, or 2332a of this title, knowing the information or material to be false or fraudulent, under circumstances in which such information or material is reasonably likely to cause a response by governmental agencies, and under circumstances in which a recipient of such information or material is reasonably likely to believe that activity is taking place or will take place that violates section 175, 229, 831, or 2332a, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 6 years, or both.

#### "(b) Reimbursement.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing a sentence on a defendant who has been convicted of

- an offense under subsection (a), shall order the defendant to reimburse any party incurring expenses incident to the investigation of the offense, for those expenses, including the cost of any response made by any Federal, State, or local government agency to protect public health or safety.
- "(2) LIABILITY.—A person ordered to make relimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be jointly
  and severally liable for such expenses with each
  other person, if any, who is ordered to make reimbursement under that paragraph for the same expenses.".

### 13 SEC. 4 CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

- 14 The analysis of chapter 41 of title 18, United States
- 15 Code, is amended by adding after the item for section 880
- 16 the following:

"881. Terrorist hoaxes and false information.".

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